

make a map and a fuller report than that now submitted.

Action was deferred till Monday on the ordinance for the city of West Boston.

Recommended that the communication of Dr. Bryant relative to the opening up of Second, Third or Fourth street from Hill to Pearl be referred to the City Surveyor.

Recommended that the petition of J. A. Tyrer, to have a drain put in on Griffin avenue, be referred to the City Surveyor.

Recommended that the petition of Mrs. M. A. Palmer and others, giving notice of appeal from the decision of the Street Superintendent in the matter of the grading of certain streets in the Pioneer subdivision

The matter of the street railway franchise asked for by James S. Drake and others, for a road running from Fort and Fourth streets along Fourth, San Pedro, Towne, Eighth and Pine streets, and intervening

explained the matter to the board and presented an ordinance. It was then referred to the City Attorney and City Surveyor, with Mr. Knox, to prepare an ordinance in accordance with the law.

of Streets together with the City Attorney, be instructed to notify the Electric Railway Company to at once put their road and tracks in operative order or the Council will declare the franchise forfeited, as the people are entitled to car service where a franchise exists.

Recommended that the Street Superintendent be instructed to notify the Los Angeles Cable Company to put their tracks on the proper grade at the intersection of Sixth and Olive streets.

Recommended that the petition of the Depot Railway Company for permission to raise their tracks and for two feet each side

of the same on Second street, between Spring and Los Angeles streets, with grant its blocks, be granted under the conditions that the work is done under the specifications furnished by the City Surveyor.

Recommended that the petition of Fred W. Barron for an extension of time on his

Ten days' further time is granted to the Bituminous Lime Rock Company to com-

Recommended that the petition of Henry Martz and others, protesting against the grading of Diamond street, be referred to the City Surveyor to see if sufficient frontage is represented.

Recommended that the petition of Thomas Copley, asking for the payment of \$125 for grading the intersection of Flowe and Court streets, be denied and the City

Recommended that the petition of John Cleibourne and others, complaining of certain street obstructions, be referred to the Street Superintendent.

White, asking permission to fix the sidewalk on Canal and Second streets, be referred to the City Surveyor to grant if it is necessary the work should be done.

Recommended that the petition of Charles J. Fox, complaining of the work of Thomas Copley in grading Flower street and asking

Recommended that the petition of Gra Bros., for an extension of time on their contracts with the city, be referred to the Street Superintendent to use his discretion.

SOCIETY NEWS.

The Coming Valley Hunt—A Little Dance—Personals
The coming event of the week in hunting

clubs will be the meet of the Valley Club at Orange, as the guests of Count von Schmidt. The hunt will occur on the 10th and the guests will be given a banquet and ball at night. Quite a number of the Count's friends will go down from Los Angeles in

DANCING PARTY.
Mrs. James Slauson gave an Informal little dancing party at her residence on Figueroa street last Tuesday night.
COYOTE CLUB.

The Co-otes gave a Twelfth Night party at their rooms on North Main street last night. Mr. C. J. Ellis was *El Padre* and conducted the exercises with mingled dignity and humor; that is, presumably so, for into the sacred precincts of the club no one could dare venture and what goes on there

never reaches farther than the "big iron door."

PERSONAL.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was in the city on Friday, having come down on military business.

Mr. Capt. Healey, with her daughter, Blanch and Maud, came up from Long Beach on Wednesday to attend the opera.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Stewart of New York are the guests of their son, Dr. George Stewart of Third street.

Mr. George W. King and his daughter Miss F. King of Ellis avenue, left on the noon train last Friday for Paso Robles where they will spend a few days.

A FREE AGENCY.

There is at present a scheme on foot in Los Angeles, which will prove of great benefit to laboring people of both sexes, if it is carried out. It is none other than the

establishment of a free employment agency. Readers of THE TIMES have noticed from time to time the barefaced manner in which poor people have been robbed by employment-office fakirs. These cats are a curse to any city, but they have prob-

for the reason that this city has grown from a small country village to a great city in a few months, and things have gone with such a rush that hundreds of thieves and confidence men have been overlooked. The

free exchange, if it is carried out, will do more to wipe out the thriving employment agent than any legal proceedings. The free institution will be kept up by subscription, and situations will be secured for poor people much more rapidly than they are now.

When an applicant is sent to a certain place he will know that he will get work which is more than can be said under the present system, for if the agent is fortunate enough to get his fee in advance, the po-guill can whistle for his "job," and when he talks about prosecuting the thief he

the welfare of the poor at heart are already at work, and if they succeed in getting subscribers enough the exchange will be opened very soon.

COL. MANUEL CHAVES.

A CONTRIBUTION FROM GOV. SHELTON.

The Indians of New Mexico—The Pueblos—Decrease in Numbers of the Zunis—Fleeting Character of the Apaches.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The two articles from the pen of Mr. Lummis which during the past summer appeared in your paper concerning Col. Manuel Chaves of New Mexico I read with much interest. I never met Col. Chaves, but I appointed him Captain of a militia company at San Mateo, which he accepted notwithstanding his advanced years and his declining health. San Mateo, his home, is not far removed (considering the magnificent distances in this mountain country) from the Navajo reservation, which comprises a large territory in northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona. That tribe is supposed to have fifteen to twenty thousand people and three or four thousand warriors. They had formed the habit of leaving the reservation in considerable numbers and settling down near springs or streams and upon fertile lands, regardless of the rights of the people. The Navajos have large numbers of horses, which are of little use to them, as few are ever trained to work or even for riding. The horses, with them, is a dignified property, and is a legal tender for a wife. A Navajo can have as many wives as he has horses to exchange for them. In their wandering away from the reservation, they frequently drove along a herd of horses, and their presence was ever a source of great annoyance to the settlers. They also butchered cattle and sheep belonging to others for their own consumption, and frequently stole animals and drove them away, and as there were bad white men who sold them whisky, they often became quarrelsome. Their conduct was such as led to disorders, and, at one time, I feared a war with them.

The policy was adopted to confine them to the reservation, and the first step was to compel the return of all the parties which they strolled away. One of the chiefs, named Coyadita, had established himself at a place not remote from San Mateo. He had with him about a hundred of his kin and a large number of horses. I addressed a letter to Col. Chaves, directing him to go and say to Coyadita that he must at once go back to the reservation and stay there, and that if he did not would employ force against him. When Col. Chaves communicated to him the contents of the letter, Coyadita said, "I will go." It was not that I ordered this as Governor of the Territory that he so promptly complied, so much as that Col. Chaves delivered the communication.

The recital by Mr. Lummis of the exploits of Col. Chaves in Indian warfare suggests an interesting history of New Mexico touching her Indian tribes, and the struggles of the Spaniards with them. A brief statement of the circumstances in the country will also make more conspicuous and thrilling the achievements of Col. Chaves and others who were contemporaries or who preceded him in these conflicts.

New Mexico is especially distinguished for the large number of Pueblo Indians found within her borders, and remnants of the many tribes still exist there. Few if any of these peculiar Indians were found north of Zacatecas except in New Mexico, and judging from the number of ruins of extinct villages, and many other evidences which have been gathered from tradition and legend, it seems certain that what is now the central part of the Territory once contained a numerous Pueblo Indian population. As all are aware, these Indians were not nomads, but lived in villages; were peaceful, and gained a living by industry of a crude and clumsy kind. Their governments were and are elective—they proclaim their laws from the house-top, and do not eat pork, which facts have been urged as proofs that they are descendants of the last tribes of Israel. They were surrounded by several of the most ferocious wild tribes that ever existed on the continent, and to resist their attacks the houses were admirably constructed for defense, being of adobe, they could not easily be set on fire. Notwithstanding the implacable enemies with which they were surrounded, they flourished until after the Spaniards took possession of the country. The Zunis alone are said to have been 30,000 strong when the Spanish came, but they now number no more than 1200. The Spanish intermarriage with these Pueblo Indians, and not with the wild tribes.

It is a conceded fact that the Aztecs who inhabited Anahuac, whose capital was Tenochcallan, when Cortez invaded the country, were emigrants from the North, having been in that country between three and four hundred years. The Aztecs kept something of a record in pictures instead of letters, and from this record, as it is deciphered, it appears that they were from Aztlan, and as described by them, Aztlan must have been New Mexico. Their journeying southward was by slow stages, and, according to the record, they must have tarried for a time on the Rio Grande, either in the Mesilla Valley or near Paso del Norte, then on the Chihuahuan or San Pablo, in Chihuahua, and then in the Laguna country in Durango, from which they moved with more rapidity to their final home in the valley, where the City of Mexico now stands. The Pueblos of New Mexico confidently expect the return of Montezuma, not the Emperor that came to his death while visiting Cortez, for he was born in Tenochcallan, and his grandfather of the same name was Emperor before him, but one of the leaders of the Aztecs who emigrated southward bore the name Montezuma, and it is he whom the Pueblos of New Mexico expect will return to them.

Coronado reached New Mexico in 1540 or 1541. His route thither was by way of the Pacific Coast, and that of the Gulf of California, thence up the Colorado to the Gila, as far probably as the Magellan Mountains, and thence he crossed over to the Rio Grande. Why he should have turned to the east instead of the west, or why he did not follow the Colorado instead of the Gila, may be explained by the probability that he had been informed by the Aztecs where the country was from which they emigrated. At any rate he went directly to the locality inhabited by the Pueblo Indians. If there is weight in the facts which historians credit, they prove that New Mexico was Aztlan.

lands. Though between the Spaniards and the Pueblos there were some bloody conflicts, the last of which occurred in 1680, generally the Pueblos were the friends of the whites, and rendered them material assistance as against the savage tribes.

A permanent settlement was made at Santa Fe about 1550. There were at that time four tribes of great strength and ferocity, the Navajos, the Apaches, the Comanches, the Navajos and the Utes. As the name German embraces the people of several European States, so Apache is the general name applied to several tribes, and includes the Chiricahuas, the Jicarillas, the Mescaleros, the Warm Spring and the White Mountain tribes. The first and the two last are now upon the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, and the second and third are on a reservation in Lincoln county, N. M. The location of the Navajos has been stated, and the Utes are in Colorado. The remnants of the Comanches is in the Indian Territory.

These several tribes were rarely at war among themselves after the Spaniards came, and have always been engaged in conflicts with the whites, as far as they could. The Comanches inhabited the plains, and consequently could be more easily assailed and decimated by the European settlers. They are nearly extinguished, though they were savagely and persistently warlike. They were more continuously aggressive upon the whites than the others, but when that country became a part of the United States and Americans more numerous inhabited it, they rapidly disappeared, and are now too few in numbers and too dispirited to give trouble if they were still living where the Spaniards found them. The Navajos were very troublesome until within the last 24 years. In 1864 they were soundly thrashed and taken practically as prisoners of war to Ft. Sumner, where they were kept for two or three years and then returned to their present reservation. Except the annoyances which have been mentioned, they have been peaceable, and are increasing in population, but not in civilization, beyond having acquired a knowledge that it is wise not to measure arms again with the rapidly-increasing white population. They have a large number of sheep, and some cattle, and they realize that all would be lost by going on the warpath. It is not probable that they appreciate the effect of the Mills Bill upon the value of the 3,000,000 sheep which they are supposed to possess. [THEY HAVE 1,500,000.—ED. TIMES.] For many years the Utes have not extended their raids into the present limits of New Mexico, but before the Mexican war they were uncomfortable neighbors, and exerted themselves with bloody determination against the Mexican people.

The Apaches have ever excelled the other tribes in prowess, ferocity and cunning. Their haunts were in the mountains, from which they made their forays, and their whoop spread terror wherever it was heard. They were hard to find and harder to catch. They moved from one mountain range to another with the agility of foxes. They alone have kept up the warlike spirit to date. They are unrelenting and barbarous to the extreme. The people of Southern New Mexico still regard San Carlos with anxiety and almost terror. In 1880 Victoria led a dance of death for months; was followed by Nane in 1881, and also by Juh and by Loco in 1882, and by another in 1883, and by Geronimo in 1885, whose raid lasted more than a year, and until he was run down by the sixth-hundred tactics of the tireless and brave Capt. Lawton.

While I resided in New Mexico I discovered that the Mescaleros and Navajos were advised in advance of the raids of the San Carlos Indians, and more or less of these tribes joined the raiders. The Utes were too far away to aid them, and the Jicarillas until 1884 were located in Northern New Mexico, and could not well lend a helping hand. The Apaches are nowhere willingly submissive yet, but they have sense enough to know that chances of success are not as good as they formerly were. In 1883 San Juan, then chief of the Mescaleros, said at Santa Fe in a speech that the cowardly Pueblos submitted to the Spaniard, that the Apache had never done so, and had only submitted to Washington. Hostility to the Mexican has been bitter and sanguinary, and has been transmitted from father to son for 10 generations.

The Mexican population of New Mexico would have been extinguished a hundred times if it had not been for such intrepid spirits as Col. Chaves and others who lived before or contemporaneously with him. No people in the present limits of the United States have had experiences so protracted and direful with the Indians as those of New Mexico.

To a greater extent than Kentucky it is a case for the "dark and bloody ground." It is a cause for happy reflection that such scenes of blood are to be forever in the past. Men like Kit Carson and Col. Chaves may be supposed by some to have possessed blood-thirsty dispositions and to have been aggressors upon the aborigines, but it is utterly a mistake. They were aggressors no more than all the American populations have been and are. They were men of kindly feelings, and just in their dealings, but determined and brave when conflict is inevitable.

Unless the occupation of the country by Europeans has been a continued wrong, and the heroic conduct of Boone, Kenton and thousands of others distinguished in Indian conflicts were reprehensible, the conduct of the heroes in Indian warfare in New Mexico is entitled to high admiration.

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Vol. XV. No. 1000. No. 35

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Also, 154 reams flat news print, size 30x44, and 12 reams, size 35x47, which we want to sell.

POWER PRESS FOR SALE.

A two-revolution Campbell book and newspaper press, size of bed, 31x36, in good order and condition, of satisfactory speed; suitable for any work. Will be sold at a bargain. **TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.**

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Lawmakers assembling at Sacramento
Eight lives lost by the sinking of a Mississippi River steamer
Later accounts of the Germans' defeat in Samoa
Sudden death of Wetherill, the husband of Emma Abbott, at Denver
Mrs. Parsons makes another incendiary speech in Chicago
Two stages robbed near Cloverdale
Berlin papers now charging Sir Robert Morier with forgery
Prize-fight in Toledo, O.
Valuable coal deposit found in Dakota
Terrible mining accident near Uniontown, Pa.
Several men killed by a boiler explosion at Newhope, Va.
Hon. Levi P. Morton at Philadelphia
A Boston embezzler arrested at Denver
Tragedy in New York
Salaries to be reduced on the Missouri Pacific
Ill-will excited in France by the Panama Canal debates in the United States Senate
Boulanger candidates elected to the Chamber of Deputies
Mrs. Farnell's gift to her son
Another race trouble threatened in Mississippi
Wreck on the Illinois Central
Foremen of work in Congress during the present week
The Haytiens asking protection from France
Prof. Geffcken's release regarded as a defeat for Bismarck
A circular issued at Philadelphia to Knights of Labor
Fight between highlanders and deputy sheriffs at San Francisco
Meeting of California Prison Directors

It is reported that a German man-of-war has lost 20 men killed and 30 wounded in trying to assist one of the belligerent Samoan kings. Not much sympathy will be wasted on them, if this is true.

The recent editorial in THE TIMES, entitled "How to Obtain Settlers," has already accomplished some good, it having led the owner of a large tract of horticultural land in San Fernando Valley to offer his land, in small tracts, on the terms suggested by us, viz.: \$100 per acre, no cash payment for two years, then 20 per cent. each succeeding year, with 8 per cent. interest. This gentleman writes:

Until I read the article referred to I had never made the proposition you advise, but you have presented the matter in such a business-like way that I think landowners should be willing to make the concessions you suggest. I know there are, as you say, many settlers who would come here if they could see their way clear for the first two years, and this is the kind of people we want.

The discussion of the labor question in this State still continues to occupy much of the space of the San Francisco dailies. It appears to be generally admitted that the whole trouble lies, as we stated yesterday, in the treatment of the white laborers. In the Eastern States the hired man is treated as a member of the family, and there is no difficulty in obtaining educated boys as farm workmen. In California it is different. The hired man is a being apart, and is to a certain extent looked down on by the many employers. To talk about California being unable to get along without Chinese labor is absurd. If that were the case, then the very features which distinguish this State from others, east of the Rocky Mountains, and upon which we have been in the habit of congratulating ourselves, are not blessings, but curses in disguise.

The petition against the proposed establishment of sewage filtration works, under the West system, along the southern boundary of the city, presented to the City Council by leading property owners in that section, is undoubtedly only the forerunner of still more vigorous and practical protests, which will appear should the system referred to be adopted. The petitioners say that they have invested their money in the purchase of land and the creation of homes, and do not propose, if it is possible to maintain their rights as citizens, that their health and property shall be menaced. They give fair warning that, if necessary, they will not hesitate to invoke the law and to exhaust every remedy in the power of the courts to prevent the fastening upon them of a sewage system which will, they say, create in their vicinity a greater nuisance than it seeks to abate elsewhere. It would undoubtedly take years of tedious and costly litigation to establish the proposed works in our southern suburbs.

THE TIMES ANNUAL.

THE TIMES Annual for 1889 is now on sale to the trade and the general public. It may be purchased from the newsboys, at the bookstores, or singly and in quantities at the Times office.

It is a 56-page publication, equivalent in bulk of contents to a 200-page book, chock full of valuable and interesting matter. It is specially adapted for sending to friends at a distance, who desire information regarding this section, its compilation having been undertaken with special reference to this purpose. The sending of one copy is better than the writing of one hundred letters. It contains a carefully prepared statement of Southern California's many advantages and few drawbacks, together with a complete exposition of our resources. A table of contents will be found on another page.

Following are the prices of the Annual:

Single copies (in wrappers, postage prepaid)15
2 copies (in wrappers, postage prepaid)35
10 copies (in wrappers, postage prepaid)1.50
25 copies (in bulk)2.00
50 copies (in bulk)3.00
100 copies (in bulk)5.00
1000 copies (in bulk)50.00

These prices are low, hardly covering the cost of producing the paper.

The plates and matrices for the Annual are all intact, ready for the printing of any number of copies that may be called for. We hope to have drafts made upon us for thousands of these papers.

City subscribers who would like to show their appreciation of the faithful carriers who have served them through rain and shine (principally shine) during the 366 days of the old year, have an opportunity to do so, to a slight extent, by purchasing of them 10, 25 or 50 copies of the Annual—ready today—thus giving them the benefit of the profit on the paper.

The rate of postage on THE TIMES Annual is two cents for each copy. This can be saved by ordering through the office which pays on the matter by the post.

TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.

Agents of THE TIMES are asked to have a little patience, and their orders for the Annual will all be filled. The binders have been unable to keep up with the demand, but are putting forth every effort to "catch up."

The Latest Diplomatic Muddle.

England is unfortunate just now in its diplomatic service. Scarcely has the Sackville incident died away, when another British ambassador becomes embroiled, this time it being the Minister to Russia, Sir Robert B. D. Morier. During the past few days a number of cablegrams have been received in relation to this affair, which promises to create considerable tension between England and Germany, and a glance at the origin of the trouble may not be out of place.

It appears that a short time ago certain semi-official German papers charged that Marshal Bismarck was apprised of the movements of the German troops through dispatches sent to London by Sir Robert Morier, then Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt. On the 19th of last month, Morier wrote to Count Herbert Bismarck, saying that he should have treated these remarks with contempt had he not heard that the Count had given currency to similar statements. Sir Robert requested Count Bismarck to read a letter from Marshal Bazaine, which he inclosed, and favor him by having a contradiction of the slanders published in the official paper. The letter of Bazaine was written in Madrid August 8th, last, in reply to a letter addressed to him on July 25th, by Sir Robert Morier, asking for a contradiction of the rumors which were at that time current in Berlin. Bazaine replied that the report was a clumsy fabrication.

Hereupon Count Bismarck sent Sir Robert Morier the following curt reply, returning the letter from Bazaine:

"I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 19th inst. I regret that neither its contents nor its tone enables me to comply with your Excellency's astonishing demand to step out of the limits imposed upon me by my official position in regard to the German press."

On December 31st, Sir Robert wrote to Count Bismarck that as the latter declined to give publicity to the proofs furnished, he saw no other course open to him than to publish their correspondence, which he did. The latest report is that the Count has promised to exonerate Morier, and that the latter is satisfied.

Almost all the English papers comment very severely on the course of the German Government in this matter, and are especially energetic in denouncing what they term Count Bismarck's "barrack-room manners." There appears to be little doubt that young Bismarck and his fire-eating master will sooner or later involve the continent of Europe in war.

Journalistic Change.

The newspapers—the real journals of the day—are changing and occupying larger fields of thought than formerly, broader arenas of investigation, and are becoming, what they should be, great social, political and religious teachers.

At the present day the daily newspaper that confined itself simply to the circulation of news alone, and whose columns were devoid of well-settled opinions, and strong convictions fearlessly expressed, would have but little influence in the community. Public journals must lead public sentiment if they would prosper and be respected. As much more is expected of the newspaper in this latter half of the Nineteenth century as is expected of the schoolmaster. Where would the teacher of today be whose knowledge was confined to the three R's, a familiarity with which was all that was deemed essential fifty years ago? Where would the students of history and of science look if our public schools held no instruction for them beyond the narrow limits of these branches? It was but the alphabet of knowledge that those old pedagogues struggled with and sought to impress upon the minds of their pupils. From what small beginnings

has grown the grand system of public schools in America. In like proportion has journalism progressed. The educated masses demand more than was demanded even a quarter of a century ago. There are many far-seeing journalists who consider it the duty of the newspaper "to reflect the life of the day that is past and to influence that of the coming day." Mr. E. F. Shepard of the New York Mail and Express has recently made an original departure in secular journalism, which is meeting with no small degree of popular favor. Mr. Shepard believes that a sheet that is the educator which it ought to be, and which would properly reflect the life of the day which is past and influence that of the coming day, must not tear out religious truth, for the history of no day is complete without its note of religious progress, therefore he quotes scriptural passages on his editorial page, and gives no small attention to religious progress. It is the world as it is, with all its varying phases of thought, of action, and of desire, that he deals with. All that tends to general advancement he is quick to consider. And this is the province of true journalism. The field that it occupies is as wide as human progress. Whatever touches the needs of the race it may with propriety touch upon, and as it gives less space to mere sensational news, and takes up and discusses the more essential things of life it will become more and more a powerful factor of universal progress.

A Pastoral Symphony.

The Critic, a new and meritorious weekly aspirant for journalistic favors in this city, in its issue of the 29th ult., contained a lengthy and seasonable article on the actualities and possibilities of Southern California land, with special reference to recent wild statements made by some local sore-heads, in regard to values.

The Critic shows that the productive capacity of Southern California lands is as yet an unknown quantity, because they have never yet been developed up to their full possibilities; that many thousands of acres now considered worthless will, in all probability, ere long be classed among our most valuable lands; that too many people hang about the city, waiting for something to turn up, in place of going into the country and turning up the soil; and that the dignity of agricultural life, so fully appreciated by the ancients, is in danger of being lost sight of by nineteenth-century Americans.

The Critic is doing good work in pursuing this line of argument. Agriculture is the basis of all wealth, and its votaries are what we specially need just now, in this section.

SAN FRANCISCO expects to secure a good deal of the lumbering business which now centers on Puget Sound. The change is expected to be brought about by a system of rafting logs from the Sound to San Francisco, which is shortly to be introduced.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYDIA THOMPSON.—One of the best English burlesque companies in the United States will open a week's engagement in the Grand Opera-house this evening. Stephens and Solomon's new satirical burlesque, *Penelope*, will hold the boards until Thursday evening, when *Columbus* will be produced for the first time on any stage.

The Great Issue of the Great Day.

(San Pedro Harbor Advocate.)

The great issue of the great day of the city of the angels is to hand. It is a volume of 56 news-quarto pages, containing facts, figures, summaries, and comparisons which tell the striking story of the development of Southern California during the year 1888, and especially of Los Angeles, its acknowledged and rapidly-expanding metropolis; of rival railroads making westward for the low passes of the Sierra, and headed direct for tidewater at San Pedro harbor; of bright promise of continued commercial expansion—figures that exceed those of any former year—a mass of valuable facts which should be sent broadcast over the country. All who have friends in the East should send them copies of this issue of THE TIMES, from which they will learn that the "boom" is over and more sober times have come, they are even better than the speculative era which preceded them. The compilation is largely statistical, but the figures are presented in an attractive form, which insures their close examination and careful study. The Advocate will, in future issues, make use of those valuable statistics as being the very best material to aid in developing our harbor.

Outdone Itself.

(Glendale Enquirer.)

The LOS ANGELES Times has fairly outdone itself in the production of its fifty-six page Annual, replete with choice collected facts concerning Southern California. The prologue, by Mrs. Otis, is a brief but pointed one, and "tells the story" in language that has and will continue to have its fulfillment of promise as the years go gently gliding down the groove of Time.

In the far future on these western shores, beneath the glory of these golden skies, shall triumph empire, claiming a Paradise refund. Here the genius of the race shall flourish, and modern Homers sing and smiling Freedom write.

The Annual gives a succinct history of the resources and advantages, together with the population and elevation above sea level, of all the towns and districts in the section covered. Particular attention is given to the agriculture, horticulture and commerce of Los Angeles county. About half a column is devoted to Glendale, the population being given at 1100, and the elevation 700 feet. As the article is written from an impartial standpoint, we take pleasure in giving it place.

Habr?

(La Cronica.)

Un periodico de Los Angeles, the Tribune, y otros varios en los Estados Unidos, publicaron un telegrama de Mexico dando detalles espeluznantes de un alambiqueo clerical, en que se decia habia habido numerosas victimas. La noticia resulta ser una broma de mal genero, inventada por motivo del dia de los Inocentes. Se trata de averiguar el autor.

STRUCK A SNAG.

Another Mississippi Steamer Goes Down.

Mrs. Parsons Again Shrieking for Gore at Chicago.

Emma Abbott's Bereavement—Death of Her Husband.

More Discussions in the Ranks of the Knights of Labor—Another Deadlock Anticipated in Congress—A Beller's Deadly Work—Other Eastern News.

By Telegram to The Times.

BATON SARA (La.), Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] The steamboat Paris C. Brown, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, struck a snag at Hermitage Landing, Point Coupee parish, at 9 o'clock last night and sunk to the hurricane deck. Two firemen and one passenger are missing.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The Picayune's Baton Rouge special says: Officers of the Hanna Blanks, which came down this morning, report that the Paris C. Brown is a total wreck, and only the pilot house and a small portion of the decks appear above the water. Hermitage is only 35 miles above this city, but owing to want of communication at that point, nothing definite was learned today as to the loss of life and property. Two roustabouts who passed down on the Oliver Biene say that six of the crew and one passenger were lost, but could give no names. A large part of the cargo will be a total loss.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

BATON SARA (La.), Jan. 6.—The steamboat Paris C. Brown, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, struck a snag at Hermitage Landing, Point Coupee parish, at 9 o'clock last night, and soon sunk. Eight lives were lost. The boat was loaded with mail and cargo is floating away down stream. The names of the lost are: William Mitchell, William Marshall, James Harrison, William Taylor, Abraham Mitchell, a barber and porter, and unknown, Samuel Gray, all of the steamer's crew. All the passengers were saved.

A PRIMA DONNA'S LOSS.

Sudden Death of Wetherill, Husband of Emma Abbott.

DENVER (Col.), Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] Wetherill, the husband of Emma Abbott the prima donna, died at the Windsor Hotel, in this city, at 10 o'clock today, of pneumonia, contracted while he was en route to Kansas City from the Pacific Coast.

He departed from Los Angeles last Monday via the southern route, and was in usual good health. He had business in Denver in connection with the sale of some valuable real estate, which he purchased upon speculation a few months ago, and arrived on Thursday morning. Mr. Wetherill went to the Windsor Hotel and at once requested a physician, stating that he had contracted a very severe cold on the road. He went to bed, and gradually grew worse, until this morning, when he appeared to be a little better. He sat up in bed and read the newspapers, and announced that he would depart tomorrow morning for Kansas City, where the Abbott Opera Company begins an engagement tomorrow night. One hour later he was seized with choking, and expired immediately.

HAYTIAN AFFAIRS.

Legitimate General Defeated—French Protection Invoked.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] Advice from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, dated December 23d, give the following account of affairs on the island:

"Since the release of the Haytian Republic three days ago, to the United States Steamer Galena and Yantic, an officer and boat's crew have been constantly kept aboard of the Haytian Republic, and that ship has been kept constantly under the shotted guns of the United States war vessels. She will be accepted tomorrow, as it is expected the condition will be given to her when she was captured, all parts of her machinery having been delivered.

"The Haytian gunboat, Grand River, left last night, and the French steamer, for the mole at St. Nicholas, now in the hands of Hippolyte's party, to cable to Martinique for a French fleet to protect Port-au-Prince.

"It is understood that Legitimate's General, commanding the main army, was seriously defeated at Hinche, 10 miles from the San Domingo frontier, and arrived last night with a report of defeat. He is now at the French legation, under protection of the French flag, as the rage of the people feared when they shall have learned of the defeat, and it is believed that the French Minister immediately dispatched a request for a French man-of-war."

MRS. PARSONS AGAIN.

She Advocates Revolution in a Furious Speech.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] Mrs. Parsons, the Anarchist, today made another violent speech similar to the one which she delivered last Sunday, and this time, as before, she was unmolested by the police. Her audience met in Waverly Hall, near police headquarters, and was ostensibly a gathering of Socialists, whose purpose was to discuss a paper on "Salvation from Poverty." Mrs. Parsons said:

"I am a revolutionist, and I believe all means are justified to get rid of the present industrial slavery. The capitalists, our masters, nullify the ballot. Revolution by force must come, and the sooner it comes the quicker your emancipation will arrive. The ballot must be in force in the future, but I have no doubt, will in future be given all the money that I can manage to give him."

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Several Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] From Newhope, Mercer county, Va., the Post learns of a frightful accident on Saturday afternoon. A number of farmers had gathered at William Porter's grist mill, as is their custom on Saturdays, to get their supplies of flour. A number were talking in the boiler-house, when the boiler exploded, completely wrecking the mill. Joseph E. French, Thomas Carter and John Wimmer were instantly killed, their bodies being blown into shreds. Levi Shields died from his injuries today. Pieces of flesh were dropped from the arms of Wade Shuttleburger, exposing the bones, and his death will soon come. Jerome Carter and William Carter were seriously injured. The explosion was said to have been due to carelessness of the engineer in allowing the water in the boiler to run low.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

BROOKHAVEN (Miss.), Jan. 6.—A special says that the south-bound passenger train on the Illinois Central was wrecked at Cedar Hill by an open switch this evening. Engineer Jarvis and a negro fireman were badly bruised, and one or two passengers were slightly hurt.

Valuable Coal Deposit Found.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch gives an account of the finding of another valuable coal deposit in Dakota, three miles north of Centerville. One vein, eight feet thick, was first bored into at a depth of 125 feet, and after going through sandstone and slate another vein was struck in which the drill is now working.

Sullivan Goes Forth.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—John L. Sullivan started for Toronto this afternoon.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Inaugural Announcement—The Deadlock in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] The Inaugural Committee informs all persons wishing to visit the Capital during the inaugural ceremonies that they can secure good rooms and board at private houses throughout the city at prices ranging from \$3 to \$4 per day by communicating with Col. I. P. Wright, chairman of the Public Comfort Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

The Senate will spend the week in further consideration of the Tariff Bill. Probably no other measure of importance which demands any serious consideration will be taken up, except Mr. Edmunds's Monroe doctrine joint resolution.

The proposition to amend the rules, so as to prevent filibustering on the first and third Mondays of each month against motions to pass measures under suspension of the rules has thrown the house into a deadlock, which only the rule requiring an adjournment each day at 3 o'clock prevents from becoming as memorable as that which last session was precipitated by the Direct Tax Bill. Mr. Reed of Maine, who has charge of the resolution to change the rules, has announced his intention to keep the matter before the House until final decision upon it is reached.

Chairman of the Committee on Elections has signified his intention of calling up on Tuesday the South Carolina contested election case of Smalls against Elbert. He expects opposition to the report of the committee in favor of the sitting member, and its consideration will probably consume two days. This case disposed of, the Sullivan-Pelton California election case will be called up.

Every opportunity to continue consideration of the River and Harbor Bill will be secured by Blanchard, and the Committee on foreign affairs is awaiting a chance to call up the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill will be reported during the week, but the course of all business in the House hangs on the disposition of the pending proposition to change the rules.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commission has prepared, and the President has approved, the series of rules which are to govern admissions to and changes in the railway mail service. It extends those rules to all persons with general superintendents and his assistants, provides that clerks' examinations shall include not more than the following subjects, orthography, reading addresses, copying, penmanship, arithmetic, letter writing, and the geography of the United States. The age limitations for examinations are 18 and 35 years, except as to discharged soldiers and sailors. There shall be at least one board in each Territory, not less than two in each State, except Rhode Island and Delaware. Competitors must have obtained a general average of not less than 70 on a basis of 100, and the soldiers and sailors will be sufficient. It provides that vacancies shall be filled by promotion. All appointments shall be made for the probationer's term of six months. At the end of that time they may be absolutely appointed or discharged, according to their records. It authorizes transfers from the classified railway mail service to any classified postoffice and vice versa.

REFORMING AN ORDER.

A New Deal Proposed in the Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] A circular addressed to Knights of Labor throughout the country, and signed by James L. Wright, R. L. Keen, R. C. McCauley and Joseph S. Kennedy, is being issued. The signers style themselves the "surviving founders of the secret Order of Knights of Labor," and state that after due deliberation they have come to the conclusion that under the present autocratic form of government the order has departed from its original designs, to the destruction of the principles of self-government lying at the base of American institutions. Being determined to return to the original text of the principles, the signers extend the hand of fraternity to all who believe in the principles formerly held by the order, viz.: Secrecy, obedience, mutual assistance and the placing of industry on a scientific basis. The signers have determined to eliminate all opposition detrimental to the principles and progress of the Order of Labor, as the founders intended.

The circular, it is stated, is issued through the press to notify those at a distance and to answer to all letters received on the subject. Assemblies will be given from Philadelphia until a sufficient number has been formed to call a joint convention for the good of the order. Those desiring to be in the movement will address box 334, Philadelphia.

Morton at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Vice-President-elect Morton and wife arrived in the city last evening. They were driven to the residence of Rev. Dr. Francis L. Robbins, whose wife is a niece of the Vice-President-elect. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Morton and Dr. Field attended the ceremonies of the dedication of Disston Hall, an anatomy and dissection hall, connected with the Beacon Presbyterian Church.

At the conclusion of the exercises Mr. Morton attempted to hold a reception, but the crush was so great that after shaking hands with a few hundred people he was compelled to forego his attempt to greet all those present, and accompanied by Mrs. Morton he left the place by rear entrance. They proceeded at once to the Broad-street station, where they took the late train for New York.

Farnell Provided For.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Della S. Farnell, in answer to a question as to what disposition she has made with the Ironsides homestead and adjoining property at Bordentown, N. J., said it had been deeded over to Charles Stewart, Esq., of Philadelphia, Ireland. She said: "I have had this matter under consideration for a long time, and have at last conveyed the house and its furniture and other property over to my son-in-law. I have no doubt, will in future be given all the money that I can manage to give him."

Terrible Mining Accident.

UNIONTOWN (Pa.), Jan. 6.—Last night John Clark, engineer of the West Leisenrath mines, started down the shaft with two miners to examine the pumps. The fireman was put in charge of the engine. When all was ready he started the cage, but forgot to reverse the engine. The cage went to the top of the tipple rapidly and there the rope broke, dropping the cage and men to the bottom of the shaft, 500 feet, killing all three instantly.

Salaries to Be Cut.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—It is announced that a circular will be issued tomorrow from the headquarters of the Missouri Pacific Railway saying that all salaries of employees on that system whose pay is \$100 per month and over will be reduced 10 per cent. This applies to heads of departments as well as others, but does not affect conductors, engineers or those connected with the mechanical department.

A Boston Embezzler Arrested.

DENVER (Col.), Jan. 6.—Harry G. Stickney, alias Harry Gardner, late cashier of the Chelsea salt works of Boston, was arrested here last night charged with embezzling \$5000 from the company. He had \$2500 when arrested. He will be held until the arrival of officers from Boston.

Clearing-house Reports.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—A table compiled from dispatches to the Post from managers of leading clearing-houses in the United States, shows that the total gross exchanges for the week ending January 5th were \$4,000,000, an increase of 24 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year.

AT SACRAMENTO.

The Lawmakers Assemble in Force.

A Day of Botton-holing, Caneing and Logrolling.

Eager Scrambles for the Legislative Loaves and Fishes.

White Ahead for President of the Senate—Yell, However, is Still in the Race—How of Sonoma Will Be Speaker of the Assembly—Coast News.

By Telegram to The Times.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] Nearly all the members of the Legislature are now in the city, accompanied by scores of aspirants for minor offices. The hotels are crowded and present an animated appearance. The Union Hotel, where Buckley's headquarters are, is an especially busy place. His rooms were besieged all day by members and office-seekers. Nothing of importance has transpired so far, although there have been several consultations among the leaders of both houses. When Stephen M. White came down into the corridor there was a scramble among the loungers to get a chance to speak to him, but he had little to say, and soon made his escape.

Tomorrow morning the Legislature will meet at 11 o'clock. It is generally conceded that White will be elected President and Edwin F. Smith Secretary of the Senate. The members of the Sacramento Democratic Central Committee are making a fight against Smith, however, in favor of their chairman, Mr. Burke.

It is thought that George Taylor of San Francisco will be Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Jerry Driscoll of San Francisco, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Edward Leach, editor of the Dixon Tribune, has the inside track for Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Although Senator White of Los Angeles will be elected President of the Senate, it is understood that he will not take part in the appointment of the committees, that work, it is said, having been turned over to a committee of three.

The scramble for the office of State Librarian is beginning to attract much attention, and the fight now seems to be principally with Gen. H. B. Davidson, deputy Secretary of State, James O'Connor, of the Controller's office, Dan Perkins, member of the State Agricultural Society, and Maddux, a deputy in the office of the Supreme Court Clerk. There are many other candidates for positions.

Few of the legislators found time to attend church today, the absorbing cares of the contest for the Speakership of the Assembly and President of the Senate confining them to their respective conferences, where the weighty plans of the session are being matured. Yell of Mendocino, who has had the backing of the San Francisco delegation all through, because of a precedent this afternoon that he could beat White for the Presidency of the Senate, and his friends whispered around that the Mendocino men last night were winning. Nothing transpired, however, till tonight when it was quietly given out that the business was settled, and White will be chosen.

At 11:30 the Assemblymen came out of the conference, and it was apparent that the state had been amicably adjusted. The conference determined that Shanahan of Shasta will be Speaker pro tem, and Robert Howe of Sonoma will be permanent Speaker of the House. Jerry Driscoll will be Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. There are two candidates for Clerk of the House, Leake and Fox. The Clerk is conceded to the country members, and the San Francisco delegation does not want to interfere in the selection. The delegation, therefore, will ask the privilege of voting last, and will throw its solid vote for the candidate who develops the greater strength in the country.

The question of the Clerkship was brought up in a diplomatic manner. The chairman of the committee was named at the conference, but will be selected in the regular caucus. The chairman of the San Francisco delegation is Assemblyman H. M. B. The Senators remained in conference after the Assemblymen went out.

LATER.—The joint meeting of members of the Senate and Assembly from San Francisco closed at 12:40 o'clock yesterday. It is stated that Yell of Mendocino is still in the fight for President of the Senate. A caucus will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. The Legislature will convene at noon and will adjourn early, and this will be followed by another caucus in the afternoon. The final arrangements will be made at the afternoon caucus for committees and officers.

PRISON DIRECTORS.

Meeting of the Board—Warden McComb's Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] At the meeting of the Prison Directors at San Quentin yesterday bills for December amounting to \$15,297 were audited.

Warden McComb read a report setting forth that the promising grain future meant an increased demand for jute bags. Two

FOREIGN FIELDS.

German Accounts of a Fight in Samoa.

The Berlin Press Charges Morier with Committing Forgery.

Prof. Geffcken's Release a Defeat for Prince Bismarck.

France Agitated at the Attitude of the United States Senate Toward the Panama Canal—Two Boulangist Deputies Elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Official advices from Apia confirm yesterday's announcement of an encounter between Mataafa's followers and the Germans. On December 18th the German gunboat Adler, with the German Consul on board, proceeded to Lantia, Mataafa's chief position, with the intention of negotiating for the disarmament of the insurgents in consequence of the destruction of German property and insults to German sailors. A party of men were landed, and while on their way to the Vallejo plantation they were suddenly attacked by a party of rebels led by an American named Klein. The Olga, Adler and Eber landed more men, who succeeded in repelling the natives and destroying some of their villages. Lieut. Sieser and 15 men were killed, and Lieut. Spengler and Burchard and 36 men were wounded. The latter are doing well.

Other accounts state that the Germans retired to Vallejo and held it against the greatest odds until reinforced. Mataafa's loss was 10 killed and 20 wounded. The Germans bombarded Vallejo, Lantia, Lantia, Mataafa and Mataafa. Mataafa now holds a strongly entrenched position near Apia, where great excitement prevails.

European women and children have been placed on board the men-of-war. Business is at a standstill. Expecting further German action, Mataafa has obtained a supply of ammunition. He declares himself ready to appear before the commanders of the British and American men-of-war.

THE MORIER MUDDLE.

The British Diplomat Now Charged with Forgery.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] The Post practically accuses Sir K. D. Morier of forgery. It says: "The wonderful jargon of the Bazine letter, bristling with Anglicisms and Saxonisms, cannot possibly have been written by a Frenchman."

Kolnische Zeitung, which first published the original charges against Morier, intimates that it was written by an Englishman, and that only the signature is Bazine's.

Vossische Zeitung says: "This new accusation against Morier is one of such exceeding enormity that it can only fill German readers with a feeling of profound shame. Unless proof of its justness is immediately tendered the charge can hardly fail to have the almost infuriating effect upon foreigners."

Wiener Zeitung deprecates the "palpable animosity displayed in the publication of the charge."

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Journal des Debats of Paris publishes a letter from Gen. Carreón, proving that the fighting in Metz in 1870 began the day before August 16th, the day on which Maj. Dellesseps wrote the Bazine as saying that he had received Morier's intimation of the approach of the Germans. Similar statements are published by the Vienna papers. Most of the papers and also the St. Petersburg press side with Morier.

GEFFCKEN'S CASE.

The Result Regarded as a Defeat for Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Imperial Tribune declined to proceed against Prof. Geffcken, because it was impossible to prove that he was conscious of the treasonable character of his publication.

The unexpected ending of the Geffcken affair puts even the Morier dispute in the shade. The Government press preserves an awkward silence, the Nord Deutsche Zeitung only noticing the release of Prof. Geffcken in a corner of the local news, but the Kolnische Zeitung returns to the charge, declaring that the purpose of Prince Bismarck's report to the Emperor has been attained—the discovery of the unworthy intrigues of those who desired to overthrow the Chancellor, and for which purpose Geffcken allowed himself to be used.

The liberal newspapers hail the result as a great event, considering it a moral defeat of Bismarck. They highly praise the independence of the German judges. The mass of the people appear to disapprove of the Government's tactics in the Geffcken affair.

HAMBURG, Jan. 6.—Prof. Geffcken received many congratulatory messages to-day. He goes to the Riviera in the spring.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

French Will to America Over the Panama Canal.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—[By Cable and the Associated Press.] The debate in the American Senate on the Panama Canal excites ill-will here. Friends of DeLesseps declare that when DeLesseps in 1877 asked the American Minister, Gen. Noyes, for an explicit statement of the views of the American Government, Gen. Noyes replied that while he thought Americans viewed the project with suspicion, he was unable to obtain an official statement from the Government.

The Petit Journal states that a meeting of the Panama Canal bondholders has addressed a letter to DeLesseps, offering him the chairmanship of the new canal company to be formed by the local capitalists in the present company. The Journal says the new company will have a capital of several million francs, and will take over the concern from the old Panama company.

STORM AND FLOOD.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A violent storm has occurred in the Pyrenees. Rivers have overflowed their banks, and the streets of Perpignan and the country round about are flooded. Communication has been stopped. An enormous amount of damage has been done and much distress caused. It is feared that the storm has also wrecked vessels.

BOULANGER DEPUTIES ELECTED.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—In the Department of Somme today Gen. Montaudon (Boulangist) was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 7539. In the Department of Charente Inférieure M. Dupont (Boulangist) was elected by a majority of 9450 over the Republican candidate.

At the Republican Congress today, at which Clemenceau was present, 234 of the 370 persons attending the meeting voted for Jacques, president of the Council of the Seine, as candidate for the vacant Paris seat in the Chamber of Deputies. Jacques was then proclaimed amid applause sole candidate against Boulanger.

CARDINAL MANNING'S LATEST EFFORT.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Cardinal Manning had prepared an exhaustive paper on the American public school system based on statistics. The Cardinal strongly favors the parental as opposed to public school control. The paper will soon be published concurrently in England and America.

NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times' Rome correspondent says: "The Italian Government will obtain a loan of £20,000,000 in Germany, which will be a reply to the Russian loan obtained in France."

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Archbishop Rorland of San Francisco today officiated at the services for Jacques, president of the Council of the Seine, in the church of St. Honoré des Eves.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Navigation on the

Thames and in the North Sea is suspended by fog. The fog cleared away on the morning of the 6th and the delayed American vessels departed.

SUAKIM, Jan. 6.—A party of Soudanese was sent out to clear the brush and skirmish today with the rebels. The enemy had four wounded.

MURDEROUS MONGOLS.

Deputy Sheriffs Attacked by a Gang of Highbinders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] Early this morning there was a resumption of hostilities between the deputy sheriffs, who have been officially placed in charge of the Chinese store; No. 806 Dupont street, and highbinders, said to be in the employ of Lee Wing, and who wanted to secure possession of the store. Just as one deputy sheriff was relieving another, the discovery was made that some one was trying to pry open the door. One of the deputies shouted to the invaders, who were now chopping at the door, to desist, or they would shoot. A fusillade of bullets from the outside was the response. The officers dodged behind a partition, and then opened fire, the highbinders returning it with a succession of volleys. One deputy finally crawled along the floor, and began firing at short range. He soon heard some one outside give a yell of pain, and then fall. All the invaders then ran, taking the wounded or dead, if any, with them. Subsequent investigation showed that there were about thirty shots fired in all.

Another Race Trouble Threatened.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—A Vicksburg special says: The race trouble is again threatened at Arcola, Miss., the place where a short time ago a number of negroes were arrested on the charges of burning Col. Patton's residence, and as it was asserted, plotting to assassinate the family. The negroes succeeded in escaping, but it was thought that some of them were afterward arrested. It is said today that negroes in the vicinity assembled in numbers and threatened vengeance. Fifty Winchester rifles were sent to Arcola from here today, and the militia is being held in readiness to respond to a summons.

A Gotham Tragedy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—William Mann, an artist, shot and killed his niece, Carrie Jones, and committed suicide in an uptown tenement today. She was a married woman and had been living with Mann as his wife for several years. The woman's husband, whose name is Stephen Jones, is a carpenter living in Poughkeepsie, and Mann was living with his wife for 13 years. A 14-year-old son of Jones and the woman who had deserted him is thought to have been the cause of today's tragedy. He lived with his mother, and Mann wished to get rid of him and had frequent quarrels with the woman on the boy's account.

Charges of Bribery.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The Times tomorrow will print a story of the attempted bribery of one of its employees to steal certain documents supposed to reflect upon James H. McPherson, attorney for one of the elevated roads seeking franchises from the City Council. The Times has been charging that boodle was being used in behalf of the road in question and has been scoring Doolittle unsparringly.

Moody's Meetings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, today began a series of meetings in this city. Three services were held, two of them being in the Metropolitan Pavilion. A large area of space was inclosed specially for this purpose. The seating capacity of this improvised tabernacle is 6000, and during both afternoon and evening not only was every seat filled, but also the aisles, while hundreds were turned away.

NINTH STREET.

A Bridge to Be Built Across the River There.

The people in the neighborhood of Ninth street and the Los Angeles River were made perfectly happy yesterday. For a long time they have wanted a bridge across the river at that point, but for some reason the Council could not be worked up to the proper pitch.

Yesterday, however, the Board of Public Works visited the site of the proposed bridge and made a thorough examination. Tomorrow they will reconvene and the Council the acceptance of the bid for a fine bridge, and the chances are that the bridge will be built as soon as possible. This course will be of great assistance to the people both on this side and the east side of the river, and will be the means of opening up some very fine country.

A CHALLENGE.

A Female Rider Wants Blood or Coin.

The following challenge has been received by THE TIMES: "I hereby challenge Miss Myrtle Peck to ride me a 5-mile change race, changing horses at the end of each mile without touching the ground, each party to be allowed three horses, for \$250 a side. The race to be run at Agricultural Park on Friday, January 11th. My money is now in the hands of Rodman & Co., at the pool rooms. LIZZIE WILLIAMS."

Cigars a Recent Addition.

[Pittsburgh Times.]

The use of cigars by civilized people is much more recent than most people suppose. The real cigar, which is a pure roll of tobacco alone, probably originated in Cuba, where the very best cigars are still made. If not there it was undoubtedly in the West India islands. Their origin with us in Europe, did not begin until early in the present century. It is said that of all the various cook books published between 1800 and 1815, and books which treat of the pleasures and adjuncts of taste before the last named date, not one refers to the after-dinner cigar or to cigars at all. Cigars are now made all over the civilized world. They are produced very extensively in Bremen and Hamburg, and at Seville, in Spain. But at Manila, in the Philippine islands, the largest factories are to be found, in some of which 10,000 cigars are employed.

Toilet for an Empress.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The dress worn by Empress Friedrich is the dress of a German widow, very picturesque, though simple and severe. The gown is a long, plain one, covered entirely by crepe and relieved by two long bands of white lawn from the neck of the gown in front to the feet. The widow's cap is black and worn in a stiff point, which comes down low on the forehead, to which is fastened a long, black veil, falling almost to the feet behind. The three princesses wear the same deep veil and cap without the white bands, which are a distinctive widow's dress. Since the arrival of Empress Friedrich on a visit to her mother, Queen Victoria, the mourning worn by the royal family and household is in accordance with German customs. Where white crepe caps have been worn hitherto by the ladies, black caps are now the fashion, the only person adhering to the English white cap being the Queen.

A Remark by Col. Waterson.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

If every male white residing in Mississippi could be taken gently by the seat of his trousers and lifted into kingdom-come, and his place be supplied by a Joseph Medill, until the State should become one vast population of Joseph Medills and niggers, the existing situation would repeat itself identically within a twelve-month. It is not a sectional question. It is not a political question. It is a race question, made ten-fold harder for whites and blacks by the ignorant tinkering of such statesmen as the editor of the Chicago Tribune.

LOTTERY GAMBLING,

AND THE HOLD IT HAS ON THE PEOPLE OF LOS ANGELES.

Young Girls and Old Grandmothers Alike Fascinated by the Louisiana Fake—A Constant Drain on Local Finances—The Law Constantly Violated.

There is probably no city on the coast where lottery ticket "fends" are more numerous than in Los Angeles at the present time. In San Francisco and other northern towns the authorities make it very sultry for both lottery ticket peddlers and purchasers. But in Los Angeles tickets are sold openly and above board, and people are robbed right under the nose of the police.

Ticket dealers in this city are so bold that they hang out their sign in front of their places of business, and almost any hour in the day one can see women and children in all stations of life buying tickets, when the men who rake in their dollars know that they have only one chance out of a million to draw a prize.

An old dealer, who now out of the business, said to a Times reporter the other day: "I believe the people of Los Angeles have gone crazy over the Louisiana lottery swindle. As near as I can learn the company is taking at least \$40,000 a month out of this city. I know of poor families who will go hungry to save money for their regular batch of tickets. Human beings are natural born gamblers, and when they can't gamble legally they will commit any kind of crime to carry out their mania. This lottery scheme is the most demoralizing swindle that was ever sprung on any community, and when once a person goes into the ticket-buying business, he will stay in it until he is broke. I have known women to put up their last dollar for a ticket, and go hungry two or three days. It has a fascination for women that no other gambling scheme offers, and if they get money any other way they will steal it."

"Only a few days ago a case in point came to my notice. There is a wealthy family living in this city, and all of the female members have gambled in lottery tickets for some time past. There are four or five girls, ranging from 10 to 23 years of age, and every one of them spends her spare cash in lottery tickets. Near there is an old grandmother in the house. She has everything she needs, but as she seldom goes out of the house, the head of the house never gives her any pin money. In fact, she is hardly able to walk a block, and has not been known to leave the yard except in a carriage for several years. She heard the inmates of the house talking about the lottery, and she wanted to know what it was. She is almost 80 years of age, made up her mind to do a little gambling on her own hook. She asked all kinds of questions as to how tickets were procured, etc., and one day, when no one was watching her, she slipped out of the house and hobbled down town. As soon as she was missed, the head of the house called her up. When she was found she was in a well-known pawnshop trying to pawn a valuable piece of jewelry for a small sum of money. She told her story, and when questioned about the matter she stated that she wanted some money to buy lottery tickets, and she knew of no other way to get it. The poor old creature, who has lived a life of respectability, had taken her to a den where 'foreign bonds,' as they call lottery tickets, are sold and buy her a ticket."

PLUMBAGO.

A Ledge of High-grade Ore Discovered at Tejuca.

John G. Dunning, a prospector, left at the TIMES office yesterday a sample of plumbago ore which he took out of a ledge recently discovered by him in Tejuca, near Monte Vista. The ore assays 82 per cent. Mr. Dunning has traced a width of 180 feet in the outcropping, but he has not prospected it sufficiently to know how much ore; neither is he certain as to its length, but he has taken up three claims. Plumbago is used in the manufacture of lead for pencils, stove blacking and various other commercial uses. In its refined and prepared stage it is worth 25 cents per pound and upward. The holder of the claims has communicated with his brother, who is a practical mining man in Oregon, and he will try to have a thorough investigation of the ledge. It may prove valuable and may lead to the establishment of a new mining and manufacturing industry. Mr. Dunning lives at Crescenta.

Business of the Superior Courts.

Carefully compiled statistics from the dockets of the Superior Courts in this city, show the following facts: During the past year 270 criminal and 2396 civil and probate cases were placed upon the calendar. Judge Cheney held court 275 days and tried 177 criminal cases, eight for murder, one for Gardner held court 300 days and heard 1700 cases; O'Melveny held court 270 days and tried 365 cases; Hutton, 260 days and tried 320 cases. On the streets one knows this showing the Legislature, which convenes tomorrow, will be asked to grant Los Angeles county another Superior Judge.

Lost Her Husband.

The Chief of Police yesterday received a letter from Mrs. H. Letts, San Francisco, making inquiries about her husband. Mrs. Letts says that she and her husband started for San Francisco on the night of the 26th of December, and that while he was seeing to the checking of the baggage the train pulled out with him on board and left him. Since that time she has heard nothing from him, and is afraid something has happened. They had been stopping at Spencer's, in this city, up to the time they left. Any information in regard to Letts should be sent to the Chief of Police.

The Weather.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6.—At 5:07 a.m. the thermometer registered 50; at 5:07 p.m., 63. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.93, 29.92. Maximum temperature, 70; minimum temperature, 44. Weather clear.

Lost.

At the Elks' social at Odd Fellows Hall last night Tony A. Brunswick lost an ebony gold-headed cane presented to him by Schroder & Calver. Finder will return to Reception, 118 North Main street.

Winter Excursions.

The liberal and flattering inducements now held out to the public in the shape of winter excursions north would do all very nice and acceptable were it not for the cold, damp and often foggy weather to be met with there. To avoid this serious trouble, go south and visit the Hotel del Coronado, where glorious sunshine and healthy sea breezes await you, to say nothing of the hearty welcome and generous hospitality all receive at that popular resort.

R. W. Ellis & Co., 27 South Spring street, prescription druggists. They carry one of the largest stocks of pure drugs and chemicals in Los Angeles.

Your Reliable Grocer safely recommends Crown Flour.

Gratify yourself and rejoice your cook by the use of Crown Flour.

Crown Flour is manufactured out of the choicest wheat.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Hotel del Coronado.

Next Popular

EXCURSION!

Leaves at 10 A.M.,

SATURDAY,

January 12, 1889,

On a special train chartered by the Hotel del Coronado Company,

FROM—

LOS ANGELES

TO—

HOTEL del CORONADO.

ROUND-TRIP

\$3.50.

GRAND BALL!

At the hotel Saturday evening.

Round-trip tickets, good till Monday

afternoon. For sale by

CHAS. T. PARSONS,

Sanita Fe office, or at Depot.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO

Visitors and Tourists,

In Low Fares and Hotel Rates.

\$40-LOS ANGELES TO CORONADO-\$40

AND RETURN.

Including 15 Days' Board at the

HOTEL del CORONADO.

These rates are good from and tickets for sale only at the following points on the

THE CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN R.R. CO.

AND—

THE CALIFORNIA CENTRAL R.R. CO.,

LOS ANGELES, PASADENA,

RAYMOND, SAN BERNARDINO,

RIVERSIDE, SANTA ANA.

Other information can be had at the

Coronado Excursion Agency,

Cor. N. Spring and Franklin Sts.,

LOS ANGELES.

California Waukesha!

PURE WATER!

The CORONADO BEACH COMPANY

Made a very valuable and important discovery while investigating the water supply of the Otay Valley, San Diego county. They came upon a series of living springs, the water of which has similar properties to the celebrated

WAUKESHA WATER.

Clear, sparkling, agreeable to the eye and refreshing to the taste; one spring already yields 5,000,000 gallons per day, and other springs can, by development, be made to yield equal quantities. This water has been piped to South San Diego, Coronado Heights, and Coronado Beach, and used with the utmost satisfaction and favorable results.

AN ANALYSIS.

Made of this late discovery by the celebrated chemist, C. Gilbert Wheeler, of Chicago, shows that it is exceptionally pure, and is possessed of highly medicinal qualities, which act as a diuretic and favorably on all kidney troubles as

THE WAUKESHA WATER.

The above is fully borne out by the result of its use for several months among the guests of the Hotel del Coronado. Many severe cases of kidney disease among elderly people have been greatly improved, and others completely cured.

For sale by WOOD & LEITCH, Druggists, Pasadena; also at the Pharmacy, Raymond, and by THOMPSON & CO., Druggists, Downey block, Los Angeles.

Real Estate.

SIMI RANCHO!

Cheap Lands. Good Lands. Prices

and Terms to Encourage Settlers.

So much has been said and written about the high prices for ordinary farming and fruit land in Southern California that many Eastern people think that no good land can be had at less than \$200 per acre in any good locality. But if you will call at the headquarters of Simi Land and Water Company you will find that you can buy well watered stock ranges at \$20 to \$75 per acre, and small tracts of 10, 20 or 40 acres, for fruit farms, at about the same price. Colonies who want from 1000 to 5000 acres can be placed on fine lands, suitable for dividing among their members, at \$25 to \$40 per acre. This company carries nothing for boom and ake no inflated prices for their lands. We own nearly 100,000 acres, and have a perfect and undisturbed title. The object is to furnish good lands, to actual settlers, at prices within reach of any who can buy land at all, and on terms which will enable men of moderate means to acquire homes in an attractive and healthful part of Southern California. We do not claim to have the best land in the state at present are not directly on a railroad, but expect to be before long. But as we do claim to offer better land and more advantages and on easier terms of payment than any other place that has been brought to our notice. It will cost you nothing but a postal card to get detailed information about these lands. If you want a farm or a stock range write or call at 10 West First street, Los Angeles, and ask about the Simi ranch.

Unclassified.

WM. S. ALLEN,

32 AND 34 SOUTH SPRING STREET,

One of the oldest houses in the city,

WILL SELL YOU

Furniture and Carpets

UP TO THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY

AT A—

GREATLY-REDUCED PRICE.

BEFORE STOCK-TAKING WE ARE

GOING TO REDUCE OUR STOCK. CASH

BUYERS CAN HAVE A PICNIC.

THE ONLY RELIABLE

OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

THE LOS ANGELES OPTICAL INSTITUTE.

REMOVED

To its new and elegant store,

131 and 133 South Spring St.,

Los Angeles Theater Building.

LOS ANGELES OPTICAL INSTITUTE.

STRASSBURGER & MARSHUETZ,

Opticians and Dealers in PHOTO SUPPLIES.

A FINE LINE OF

JAPANESE MATTINGS

KOW ON SALE AT

LION & SONS.

Real Estate.

HOLLYWOOD!

FOR SALE.

In Tracts of 5 or 10 acres, at

HALF ITS TRUE VALUE.

I want money and will sell this

most desirable property at a big sacrifice

for a short time only.

No better spot for a home. Fine

foothill soil, splendid view, pure

water, no frost; only 6 miles from

J. D. SPRECKELS.

THE GREAT SUGAR KING IN LOS ANGELES.

He is waited on by a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce—He Will Probably Establish Big Sugar Works in This County.

Hearing that J. D. Spreckels would arrive in this city yesterday morning from San Diego, President Jones of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday night appointed a committee to wait on him on his arrival and lay before him the advantages of establishing a beet sugar refinery in Los Angeles, and also what could be done toward making San Pedro the port for his Hawaiian and Chinese steamship lines. The committee, consisting of President Jones, chairman; L. N. Breed, Judge W. F. Fitzgerald, J. F. Humphreys, A. H. and M. L. Wickes, accordingly went to the Santa Fe depot at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, but, on their arrival, found that the mistake had been made of waiting for the wrong train. Mr. Spreckels, and his private car had been transferred to the Southern Pacific. The committee then went to the San Fernando-street depot where they arrived about 10 o'clock, but Mr. Spreckels had gone out for a ride over the city, leaving word that he would return about 11 o'clock. At that hour the committee waited for him, and this time met Mr. Spreckels, who received them very pleasantly, saying that he appreciated the honor that had been extended him, and regretted that the mistake had occurred by which the notice of the visit had failed to reach him. As his stay was exceedingly limited, no time was lost in useless talk, and the committee at once laid before Mr. Spreckels the business for which they had been appointed. In regard to the San Pedro harbor matter, Mr. Spreckels at once dismissed that by saying that it would be impossible to make that port the landing place for his vessels, as they would have to go to San Francisco for return freight, and for that reason it was not expedient to make any change in his arrangements.

In regard to the beet sugar business, however, Mr. Spreckels was quite enthusiastic, and thought that there was a fine opening here. It was his intention, he said, to form a company with a capital of \$10,000,000, and that refineries would be established all over the State where the beets could be raised, and where the people would go to the industrial centers for their sugar. He thought very favorably of the country so far as he had seen of it, and if the necessary contracts could be made with the farmers, he would start a refinery here next season with a plant costing half a million dollars, and this would be increased, as the occasion demanded, so as to take care of any quantity of beets that may be produced. There was no discussion as to the sugar undertaking, if the right kind of soil can be had, as there is no danger of over-production. To run this refinery will require about fifty inches of water, which, however, merely runs through the factory and out again, and would not interfere with the irrigating system. As soon as he gets home, he said that he would at once send down some seeds for distribution among the farmers to test the soil, and also some forms of contracts to be made with the growers. This, he said, was necessary at first, but that after everything was in running order, this would not be required.

In regard to the profits of beet-culture, Mr. Spreckels said there was a wide difference, according to the soil, which should be a light, sandy loam. The price paid for the beets was regulated by the amount of saccharine matter which they contained, which ranged from 14 to 24 per cent. Anything below 14 per cent. could not be worked profitably, and of course the profit was greater as the per cent. increased. At Watsonville, where the industry has passed the experimental period, several farmers have received as high as 75 per cent for their crop, and 25 to 30 tons to the acre was not an unusual yield. As the cost of cultivation and marketing will not exceed \$1.50 per ton, the profit can be very easily figured out. Another thing which will be guarded against is the growing of beets too large. To be profitable they should not exceed three pounds in weight, and for this reason should be planted very close together, as otherwise they get too large. In order to stimulate the industry, he has decided to give a premium of \$1000 for the best 100 acres of beets, and \$250 for the best 10 acres. Another thing which should not be lost sight of was the fact that the pulp, after the juice had been extracted, made good feed for cows, and this could be sold as low as \$1.50 a ton.

Mr. Spreckels left for San Francisco at 1:30 o'clock, but will return in about three weeks, when the project will be further developed. In the meantime, specimens of soil from various localities will be sent to Mr. Spreckels for analysis, so that an intelligent idea can be had of what is best for raising the sugar beet.

The committee is very favorably impressed with the views of Mr. Spreckels, and others think that it is the best thing that has yet developed. Mr. Denker says there are thousands of acres of land in the county that are peculiarly adapted to beet culture, and the late Senator Stanford would have made a success of the venture, if he could have found any one who understood the business of extracting the saccharine matter. It was also stated that a little alkali in the soil did no harm, but, on the contrary, rather improved it. It is probable that a local company may be formed to cooperate with the Spreckels.

REAL ESTATE.

"The Times" Weekly Real Estate Review.

There was a very fair business in real estate last week, when the holiday season is considered, but no special features were reported. The heaviest day's sales was on Monday, when transactions aggregated \$165,816, and the lightest on Friday, when they dropped to \$74,537. The following is the weekly summary:

On Monday there were 17 transfers for a nominal consideration; 49 under \$1000, aggregating \$19,488; 36 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$71,533; 2 over \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$54,225; 2 over \$10,000, aggregating \$20,550; total, 111, aggregating \$165,816.

Tuesday being a holiday, there was no report.

On Wednesday there were 21 transfers for a nominal consideration; 32 under \$1000, aggregating \$12,991; 28 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$61,570; 3 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$23,500; 1 over \$10,000, aggregating \$14,000; total, 85, aggregating \$114,361.

On Thursday there were 19 transfers for a nominal consideration; 19 under \$1000, aggregating \$8815; 23 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$50,915; 2 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$22,550; 1 over \$10,000, aggregating \$20,550; total, 64, aggregating \$79,730.

On Friday there were 34 transfers for a nominal consideration; 24 under \$1000, aggregating \$10,967; 30 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$37,320; 1 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$7000; 1 over \$10,000, aggregating \$20,550; total, 80, aggregating \$79,337.

On Saturday there were 18 transfers for a nominal consideration; 30 under \$1000, aggregating \$11,034; 31 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$50,915; 2 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$22,550; 1 over \$10,000, aggregating \$20,550; total, 64, aggregating \$79,730.

Totals for the week—111 transfers for a nominal consideration; 126 under \$1000, aggregating \$62,585; 128 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$276,358; 14 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$109,575; 7 over \$10,000, aggregating \$102,550; total, 224, aggregating \$550,768.

A DIG IN THE MIBS.

The Festive Knife Gets In Its Work.

Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a stabbing affray took place at Mrs. Waters's boarding-house on San Fernando street, in which Robert Townsend, a section boss for the Southern Pacific Railroad, was cut in the left side, just below the navel, by Ed Williams, a tough citizen who has just finished a term of 600 days in the County Jail for rape. Both men were drunk, and when

Townsend refused to treat Williams, the latter followed him to his boarding-house, where the two men got into a dispute, and just as Townsend was going in the door, Williams stabbed him. Townsend grabbed him, but he broke away and escaped. Townsend was taken to the police station, where Dr. Choate dressed his wound, which is rather painful, but is not believed to be serious. He had a very close shave, however, and only the dull weapon saved his life.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Mrs. Indart, Granet Newhall and Gervaise Purcell.

The Elks gave another social session at their hall last night, which was attended by the members and their friends. The fun was kept up to a late hour.

A telegram was received Saturday from Rev. J. L. Russell of Altoona, Pa., who has been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, stating that he will arrive in Los Angeles this week.

It was reported at the police station yesterday morning that an assault to murder had been committed at the Southern Pacific depot, but at a late hour last evening neither Capt. Harris nor anyone knew anything about it.

The Supervisors will convene this morning at 10 o'clock in the old courthouse, and will consider the appointments made by the newly-elected county officers. In one or two cases there may be a kick, but it is expected that everything will go smoothly.

The attention of the city fathers is called to the large body of water on Seventh street near Logan, which at the next heavy rain will overflow the street and wash out the fill which has just been completed, and inundate all the houses in the neighborhood. Just Russell yesterday put the warning touches on the jail, and will take it over to his successor, ex-Chief Darcy, in first-class condition, with everything in apple pie order. Mr. Russell made a first-class officer, and made many friends, who will regret to see him go.

The City Council will meet this morning at 10 o'clock. The Southern Pacific right of way will come up, and a very lively fight is anticipated by all parties concerned. The people in the neighborhood of the new Wolfskill depot are very anxious to see that institution opened, but they do not want to give their land away.

The First Presbyterian and First Congregational churches have concluded to hold joint evening services this week—"the week of prayer"—beginning Tuesday evening and continuing until next Sunday. The services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church and will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Hutchings, pastor of the Congregational Church.

The newly-elected county officers will take charge of their offices today at noon. The most of them have appointed their duties and are ready to get down to business at once. Sheriff Aguirre has appointed some excellent criminal officers, and if he carries out his intention, will make it very lively for evil doers in this county during the next two years.

Today at noon Sheriff James C. Kays will step down and out to give place to Sheriff-elect Martin Aguirre. Mr. Kays has been in office in this city 13 years, and it is said that he has made a record that any one might be proud of. He goes out of office now simply because he wishes to take a rest, he has hardly taken a day's vacation during the past 13 years.

Yesterday morning, while a very respectable old gentleman was purchasing his ticket at the Southern Pacific depot, on Alameda street, for Long Beach, there was a rush and scramble around him, and when the crowd had cleared away, he discovered that his pocket had been picked of a purse containing \$50, in three \$20 gold pieces. The officers are working on the case.

Yesterday afternoon a vile brute named J. H. Kuits made an indecent assault upon a little 13-year-old girl at the Sixth-street park. The child's screams attracted the attention of Officer Baker, and the fellow was taken in. The case will come up before Justice Austin today. Kuits is a rather nicely-dressed man, and presents a decent appearance. A long term in the jail will probably fall to his lot, but if his father could have caught him at the time something more serious would have happened.

PERSONAL NEWS.

W. A. Mathews of Oakland is at the Holbeck.

B. Bean of Springfield, O., is at the Holbeck.

Miss Lillie Stone of Las Vegas, N. M., is at the Nadeau.

A. D. Cheshire of Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Nadeau.

S. S. Everingham and wife of Santa Fe Springs are at the Nadeau.

R. B. Fink and wife of New York are stopping at the Holbeck.

Charles R. Lloyd and George E. Jones of San Francisco are at the Nadeau.

S. R. Drury and wife of Denver, Colo., are registered at the Holbeck.

G. H. Hall and wife and Mrs. C. E. Pense of Sparks, Wis., are at the Nadeau.

C. A. Rothrock, Jessie L. Rothrock, L. M. Rothrock and Ray H. Rothrock of Indianapolis, Ind., are at the Nadeau.

The San Francisco train was crowded with Los Angeles people on their way to Sacramento yesterday to attend the Legislature.

Assemblyman "Dad" Briefly left for Sacramento on the noon train yesterday. He was accompanied by several able Los Angeles statesmen.

The Agency of the Hotel del Coronado, Corner of Spring and Franklin streets, is a busy place these glorious winter days. They have many callers seeking information or examining the charts to select their rooms from. But the hotel is so spacious with its 720 apartments that all making application can depend upon securing comfortable sunny rooms in this the most commodious and charming winter resort on the Pacific Coast.

Special Notice.

The Metropolitan Loan Association of Los Angeles, California, will issue its third report on February 1, 1889. One thousand shares will be sold. Parties wishing to subscribe will apply at the secretary's office at 3 and of Trade building, northwest corner of First and Fort streets, for particulars. T. H. Ward, Secretary.

The Leading Patrons.

Are Swartz & Whomes, 622 and 324 South Main street. Telephone 648. The finest stock of paints and oils in the city. Give them a trial. House and sign painting a specialty.

Come and see us. New and secondhand furniture for cash or on instalments. Cash paid for goods. 349 S. Spring street. W. F. Martin & Bro.

Largest stock of wood, iron and slate mantels, old English fireplaces, finest assortment of brass goods, art and floor tiles, at H. H. Houtman's, 414 South Spring, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Special sale at the Bee Hive, 328 South Spring street. Everything must be sold. Goods, 41 gold wallpaper, 7/10; underware cheap.

Crown flour makes whiter, sweeter and better bread than any other.

The "Imo Hotel."

First class; strictly European plan; Spanish and French restaurant attached; reasonable.

Hotel Aranda, Santa Monica.

This popular seaside hotel, with elevator, gas and all modern improvements, will be opened on January 24. J. W. Scott, lessee.

Los Angeles Glove Manufacturer, 41 South Spring street, upstairs. Moderate prices.

Poor bread impossible by the use of Crown flour.

Citron, re-opened at 27 North Main street, between Second and Third streets.

A can be found a full line of the clothing, gents' furnishings, hats, caps, boots and shoes, etc., at bottom prices.

You will miss a rare treat if you should fail to see the beautiful show window of The Queen Shoe Store.

A trial will convince you that Crown flour is unequalled.

Open All Night.

Godfrey & Moore, druggists, 12-S. Spring st., opposite Hotel Nadeau. Telephone 809.

The youngest in the list, the foremost in the race—Crown flour.

Myers Bros., candy manufactory, wholesale and retail, 417 South Spring street.

Orange Orchard for Sale.

Containing 12 acres of land, some in orange trees 12 years old and in fine bearing, balance in choice variety of deciduous fruits. A water right with the property of great value. Good dwelling-house, barn and necessary out-buildings. The land is first-class orange land and under fine cultivation. The orchard yields a fine revenue, and is in every way a very desirable property, and will be sold at a bargain. Only one mile from railroad station. For further particulars apply to M. R. Vernon, 120 South Hill street, Los Angeles.

Notary Public and Commissioner.

For New York and Arizona, G. A. Dobbinson, 124 West Second street, Hollenbeck block.

Myers Bros., candy manufactory, wholesale and retail, 417 South Spring street.

Crown flour can be had from all the first-class grocers.

TO LET—A LODGING-HOUSE OF 30 rooms on Main near First st.; rent low and fine lease; house is actually cleared, about \$200 p. m. month; furniture and stock can be bought for \$10,000 part cash, balance easy; sickness the reason for leaving. NOLAN & SMITH, 18 S. Spring st.

TO LET—A LODGING-HOUSE, WELL located for transient roomers, consisting of 22 rooms, well furnished; rent \$40 per month; furniture and stock can be bought for \$10,000 part cash, balance easy; sickness the reason for leaving. NOLAN & SMITH, 18 S. Spring st.

TO LET—A LODGING-HOUSE OF 17 rooms, completely furnished and full of roomers; rent \$10 p. m. month; sickness the reason for leaving. NOLAN & SMITH, 18 S. Spring st.

TO LET—ON NINTH ST., WEST OF Pearl, small house, good stable and two acres of land; rent \$10 p. m. month; sickness the reason for leaving. NOLAN & SMITH, 18 S. Spring st.

TO LET—HOUSES, STORES; LONG and changing every day. LOS ANGELES RENTAL AGENCY, 11 N. Fort st. J. C. FLOUIN, N.Y., Secretary.

TO LET—NICE LITTLE COTTAGE OF 3 rooms on Temple st., close in; rent \$10 p. m. month; furniture for sale for \$125. NOLAN & SMITH, 18 S. Spring st.

TO LET—FIVE FOUR-ROOM HOUSES, with separate yards, and one five-room house with bath on Belmont st., bet. Sixth and Seventh Aves. W. F. O'NEILL, 120 Temple st. N. LAX 6.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, VERY pleasantly located near the corner of Main and Third Aves., rent \$20 furniture \$500. NOLAN & SMITH, 18 S. Spring st.

TO LET—VERY PLEASANT COTTAGE, 5 rooms, corner of Main and Potosi; rent \$10 p. m. month; great sacrifice. NOLAN & SMITH, 18 S. Spring st.

TO LET—A HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, at Figueroa and Walnut drive, first house on right of drive. MRS. L. ZIEGLER, 1-10 LEX.

TO LET—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, 522 W. 7th st.; rent \$10 p. m. month; furniture at great bargain; house clearing \$15 p. month. N. LAX 6.

TO LET—A LODGING-HOUSE OF 24 rooms on Sixth st., no furniture to rent, rent about \$1 per room. NOLAN & SMITH, 18 S. Spring st.

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TO LET—TWO-STORY HARD-FINISHED 6-room house, modern improvements; 621 S. Olive st. Apply 417 S. Olive.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF NEW house; three well-furnished rooms for housekeeping. 18 S. Olive st.

TO LET—6-ROOM HOUSE ON SPRING st., and furniture for sale, for \$200. NOLAN & SMITH, 18 S. Spring st.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, near car line, BARKER & CO., Bryon-Bonbrake block.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 78 N. 7th st., \$15 a month, inquire at premises, 1-10 LEX.

TO LET—NEAT NEW COTTAGE, 4 rooms, closet, bath, well located, \$17.50; water paid. J. Y. RAN, 19 W. First st.

TO LET—NO. 34 S. LOS ANGELES, 6-room house, furniture for sale at a bargain.

TO LET—A 12-ROOM HOUSE, MAIN st., near Sixth. Apply at 15 W. Sixth st.

TO LET—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE NEAR Temple st. 33. BYRAM, 19 W. First st.

To Let—Rooms.

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS: kitchen, bedroom, a parlor; new and pleasant; with water closet and bathroom, 40, THE TREMONT, corner State and Olive streets. Second and Temple-st. cable road. Inquire on premises at State, No. 7. Times office.

TO LET—TO A COUPLE, A LARGE front room, with a small kitchen, and a small parlor; second-class; three beds; corner of Spring and Second st. Address, asking name, J. Times office.

TO LET—42 S. GRAND AVE., NICELY furnished, 42 S. Grand ave.; rent \$10 p. m. month; on each floor, new pure air, and grand view from back stairs. Take Second-st. cable road to Grand ave. Rent reasonable. 2-10

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SAY, STRANGER!
Do You Want a Home?
NO CASH PAYMENTS DOWN REQUIRED.

ANY INDUSTRIOUS MAN WHO WANTS TO MAKE HIMSELF A HOME where he can enjoy good health, drink pure mountain water, breathe pure air, shake off all his throat and lung troubles, asthma, etc. where he can raise the highest priced oranges, apricots, olives, strawberries, blackberries and raspberries raised in California, no fruit pests, frosts, fog or moisture the terminus of a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad on the land, four trains daily and only 20 miles ride to the city of San Bernardino, had better call on W. P. McINTOSH, general agent for the sale of MEXICONE lands. He offers to sell land in tracts to suit and give five years to pay for the same at 5 per cent interest. No cash payment required for one year from settlers. Non residents desirous of purchasing and improving will find an experienced man on the ground to plant and cultivate at a reasonable price until owners are prepared to occupy or sell. Settlers can have the use of adjacent lands free of charge on which to raise grain, potatoes or other vegetables until trees are in bearing or grain lands sold.

Los Angeles city property sold, exchanged and rented. MONEY LOANED. Maps, pamphlets and further particulars on application.

W. P. McINTOSH.
No. 13 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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—POSITIVELY—

Selling Out Everything!

THE GREATEST BARGAINS!
—IN—
FURNITURE!

Ever Presented in This or Any Other Market.

The selling out of such a tremendous stock at such a sacrifice is the grandest money saving opportunity of the times. Do not wait, but take advantage of this rare opportunity and select your goods at once. Our entire stock must be sold. No article will be spared.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

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226, 228 & 230 South Main Street.LIGHT, HEAT,
POWER.